Additional from Buenos Ayres.

Boston, Saturday, April 2, 1853.

The Russian brig Albert, from Buenos Ayres. The Russian brig Albert, from Buenos Ayres, January 23, with a cargo of horn, wool and hides, arrived at this port this afternoon. This is the first vessel that has arrived from that port since Feb. 25 The Buenos Ayres Packet, received by her, is filled with articles to keep up the courage and isduce the Buenos Ayreens to fight to the last against Urquiza. The Custom-House was open from 8 to 12 each day, and some produce was accumulating.

The New Liquor Law-The Main Legislature.

The Legislature of Maine adjourned sine die yesterday. The Portland Advertiser states that Giv. Croeby has signed the amended liquor law passed by the Legislature.

The Funeral of Mrs. Cass.

DETROIT, Saturday, April 2, 1853.

The funeral of Mrs. Cass takes place tomorrow, at 2 o'clock P. M. Proposed Tariff Modification at New Provi-

SAVANNAH, Friday, April 1. Efforts are making in the Colonial Legislature of New Providence, now in session, for a modification of the Tariff, many articles of prime nocessity, such as oil, lard, &c., being almost prohibited by the present duty on them.

Fatal Case of Stabbing in Partland.

POSTLAND, Me., Friday, April 2. A man named Pickett was stabled here at moon to day by Mr. Egan, Superintendent of the Gas Works, who committed the act in self-defense. Pickett glied at 5 o'clock this evening.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADRIPHIA, Saturday, April 2, 1853.

The British brig Osprey, from Porco Rico for Philadelphia, went sahore at Cape May on Tuesday night, and was still on at last advices. Safety of vessel and carge doubtful.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ..... ALBANY, April 2, 1853. Mr. Morgan reported complete a bill to meet the tax bill of New York.

Mr. McElavse reported, complete, the New York State Agricultural College bill.

Mr. Clark reported, complete, the Excise

Mr. Cooley reported the Commercial Insur-

Mr. Bascock having made a report on the subject of printing extra copies of the report of the Canal Commissioners, and of Mr. Fitzhigh's report—a desultory debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Jones characterized the report of the

Canal Commissioners as teeming with misrepresenta-tions, a fact he knew, as he had carefully examined the statements made there with the figures and the official Coming up from the Assembly, with amend-

ments, Mr. Conger moved a concurrence.

Mr. Brach moved to lay the bill on the table Mr. Bancock, under request of the Senate, reported in favor of printing the extra number of copies of the Canal Commissioners' report, and of Mr. Fitsbuck's report

mr. Cornell moved to table. Lost-Ayes 4.

And then the report of the committee was adopted.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of

The Senate proceeded to consider the special order, being Mr. Vanderblit's resolution for the amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Vanderblit's resulted his remarks. He

Introduced extracts from The Atlas to prove that it had repeatly urged such an amendment of the Constitution as that which he (Mr. V.) and his friends now contended. that which he (Mr. V.) and his friends now contended. He claimed that his plan had not with a cheerful response on the part of the people, while the tax bill of the minority, so oppressive to the citizens, was attracting attention, and was about meeting with the just indignation of the people of this State. The people are speaking through the press. Even presses of the particular stripe of the Senators from the Third and Teath begin to declaim against it: and here Mr. V. quoted from The Evening Post, an authority which he supposed would get once to the hearts of the Senators from the Third and Tenth. Mr. V. alluded to Senator Pierce's item in his exhibit of the revenues under the tax and toll-bill, of the amount to be derived from the "economical administration of the Canal."

Mr. Davenport—Very much needed. Mr. DAVESPORT-Very much needed.

Mr. VANDERILT said he did not doubt that. He then passed on to comment on the action of the Canal Bourd board on the action of the Canal Bourd board on the action of the Canal Bourd board on the comment on the action of the Friends of the Senator from the Tenth, and who are responsible for its action. The Board has within the last few days determined not to change the rates of tells, and the Lieutenant Governor voted in that way.

Mr. Congen [the Lieutenant Governor occul-

Mr. Conger [the Lieutenant Governor occupying a seat near him] suggested that Mr. V. was mistaken in respect to the vote—and after some conversation with the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. C. resid a written memorandum of the vote in the Canal Board, on the subject of raising the tolls, which showed that the vote for raising the tolls was—Wright, Controller; Rundall, Secretary of State; Chatfield, Attorney General; Church, Lieutenant Governor. Against it—Canal Commissioners Follett, Mather, and Fathugh; McAlpine, Engineer; Welch, Treasurer.

Mr. Vandershilt—What is Mr. Welch? He

is, I believe, one of the friends of the Senator from the Tenth. So it seems after all, that the friends of the Senator from the Tenth had the power, if they had the Senator from the Tenth had the power, if they had the desire, to have raised the rate of tolls. Mr. V. continued in an analysis of the Railroad Toll bulk arring that it was so framed as to exempt the Central and oppress the Eric and Northern. It had a look of Herkimer about it. Its tendency was to crush the southern part of the State, and its unjust and insquitous effects were every hour becoming more apparent. He never expected the said of the Senator from the Tenth in his plan. The ruling passion of that Senator is taxation, with or without necessity. He cannot leave it now. The school in which he was brought up had one doctrine and tenet—that is taxation. His school has sucher—that there is inquiry to be made for the necessity of the tax. All that is needful to know is, that when the people are taxed, the State officers will spend it economically. Good in theory, but not in practice. Where there is recklessness the expenditure will be made freely. He had been amazed at the course of the Sanator from the commercial district. He did not expect him to advocate any such proposition.

Mr. Vanderbiller gave way to Mr. Cooley, on whose motion the Committee reported progress, and

en whose motion the Committee reported progress, and the resolutions relative to the amendment of the Con-stitution were moved as the special order for Tuesday. Mr. CONGER—For Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

Mr. VANDERBILT-Why at 1 Mr. Conger-The Executive Session is at 12.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN-Oh! that question

is soon disposed of.

Mr. Davenfort—I understand the block is Mr. Cool KY-What?

Mr. DAVENPORT-The block. Mr. Cooley-What kind of a block ! I did

mfr. Cool.EY—What kind of a block? I did not know there were any blocks in the Senate. I knew there were, if you add something to block. (Great sen-sation throughout the audience.) The Senator from the Twenty-first was one of those who opposed and ob-jected to going into Executive Session when I proposed it. I moved to go into Executive Session. The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—It being 1:45,

the Senate takes its recess till 4 F. M.
Afternoon Session. Mr. VANDERBILT's resolutions were set down ms the special order for Monday afternoon.

Mr. Bennett called up the question on agreeing with the report of the Committee of the Whole on the subject of the Atlantic and Pacine Rail-

Mr. McMurray moved to lay the question on agreeing with the report on the bill on the table.

The motion was lost by the following vote

Aves-Measts, Babcock, Cornell, Hantington, McEl-nine, McMurray, Clapp, Rogers, Taber, Vanderbilt, and in Schoonhoven-11.

NAVS-Messra Bartlett, Beach, Beckman, Bennett, Sris-Clark Conver Jones, Morran, Mouree, Sucw., Uphara.

Authorizing the Pennsylvania Coal Company to construct a part of their road in this State. Recom-mitted to the Railroad Committee, with power to report Mr. Wood, of Onondaga, from the select Com-

the appointed to investigate the bribery case, report-that, after a thorough investigation, they had come the conclusion that Mr. Tarson was gully of a sys-

to the conclusion that Mr. Tarsex was guilty of a eye-zematic attempt to bribe a member of this House. Mr. Loonis, of Herkimer, moved that the Speaker issue his warrent for the arrest of L. B. Tarlex. Carried.

A recess was then taken.

Mr. Warn offered an amendment providing that if this Corporation should have Eanking privileges granted them by any State, the Corporation should be dissolved. Carried. Mr. Barcock then moved to amend the bill

The debate was continued until the adjourn-

The bill relative to the liability of hotel keepers was referred to a Committee to report complete.

The bill relative to the circulation of expired

Safety Fund Banks was made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. Galle, from the Special Committee relative to Canal Commissioner Pitzbugh, fully exonerated him from all efficial miscon out. The report was all of-ed unanimously. Whether his interest in forward no invalues was a violation of the Constitution was for the The Capitol Enlargement bill was or lered to

The bill relative to the basis of banking capiwas made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. D. B. Taylor offered a resolution calling

on the Judiciary Committee for their report on the bill relative to slave property through the State, which lays Relative to the education of the deaf and

To amend the Charter of the New-York and irginta Steamship Company. Concerning the Penitentiary, in King's Co.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Loomis moved a series of resolutions dis-

issuing Mr. Tarbox from his position as an officer of the louse, and directing his imprisonment in the Albany all until the close of the session.

Mr. Charlin, of Allegany, said a member committe was engaged in preparing a minority re

Mr. R. SMITH, of N. Y., moved the postpone-

Subsequently, Mr. GREEN, of Lewis, one of committee, asked time to make a minority report. The time was extended to six o'clock.

Regulating the Police Department of New-For the better security of mechanics in Kings

To amend the Charter of the City of New-

The bribery case was then taken up, and the resolution of Mr. Loomis read.

Mr. Grees submitted a minority report. He did not believe the offense had been proved, even ad-mitting all the testimony adduced, and he thought it un-safe to accept the testimony of the accuser, unsupported

it was by any other testimony.

Messrs. Hendee and Champlin were opsed to party action on the report. They thought a rge portion of the testimony was irrelevant. The debate on the Tarbox case was continued

at length by several members.

Amendments offered by Mr. HENDER, to terminate the imprisonment on the 13th inst, and by Mr. Burnett to recommit, with instructions, were re-

The resolutions of Mr. Loomis, dismissing Tarbox as an officer of the House, and directing his imprisonment in the Albany Jail until the close of the session, and not to exceed six months, were then carried. The Speaker's warrant for the imprisonment

Tarbox was then issued.
Mr. D. Gilkorr moved a resolution to the ffect that in tampering with Tarbox, and inducing him o offer a bribe, Mr. Stewart had misused his privilege a n member, and that he be consured by the Honse. Mr. BURROUGHS moved that the resolution be

turned to the member offering it.

Mr. O'Bries moved that the member be m itted to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. D. Grimone—It is not desired, Sir.

No quorum being present he moved a call of e House, which was carried. After a quorum was obtained, the resolutions Mesars, Burroughs and O'Brien were withdrawn,

A motion was then made to reconsider the ote ordering the imprisonment of Tarbox, which mo-on was laid on the table, and On motion of Mr. Looms, at half-past 10 o'clock the House adjourned, leaving the resol Mr. Gillmore to be disposed of

Sermon of Padre Gavazzi, in Italian, Last Evening at the Tabernacle.

The Padre commenced by reading a chapter from St. Paul to Romans. After which he said :- I have a few words to say very consoling to you. Paul tells us that the justice of God depends on our faith. The Just live in Faith. Our justification arises from our Faith. This is an immense source of consolation Without this consolation our consciences could not be free from uneasiness lest we should be sundenly called to appear before the judgment seat of God. In contradiction to this great fact related by Paul, the Papal Church teaches that justification comes from good works-the more the works the more the glory. Hence comes the terrible scandal of works of super-erogation, re-aries, saints. He has not seen families totally neglected by the parents who lose all their time and neglect their children's education in looking after the saints and the works of supererogation-whereas they should place their trust in Faith: the more you love Christ, the more will your faith increase and the greater will be your profit in Heaven.

The first ten chapters of Paul to the Romans the Apostles devotes to Faith: the remainder is taken up in different maxims of Christian morality. Before there were Popes in Rome, Paul styled the Romans the believed of God-are we less Christians now than the Remans of those times! Paul brought them the ripture-let us take to the Scripture. I do not wish

Scripture—let us take to the Scripture. I do not wish to destroy Pepery by destroying the libble, but by bring ing the libble into Rome. It is that which is the stumbing block of Pepery—it is that which can save us and give us Faith in Christ.

The Paire then repeated the Paser Noster.

After which the Paser took his text from John—search the Scripture, for they testify of me."

In whatever condition of hie I have found myself, I have never been for a moment abandomed to Instelliy or Athelsm. Every person has certainly the right to propose his own method of religion of whatever sort it may be. The ancient sages, who knew that some religion was necessary and who had no divine revelation, invented one. Numa feigned to be inspired, and so did many others, and we derive benefit from their endeavors.

many others, and we derive beneat from their endeavors.

I have worked a great part of my life in propagating
Popish errors; and on discovering my error, I have not
rushed as many have dene, into Atheism, because
Popery had deceived me. When I preach in Italy that
my former preaching was fulse, many may say, then we
will believe nothing. As we with one hand destroy
Popery, let us with the ether hand build up in its place
some other structure. This is what we did in London,
without belonging to any sect. We took the Bible. I
will not preach bigotry. Study the word of God: it is
not heavy like the yoke of Popery. Read the Bible that
we may be true Italians.

Instead of saying much to you now, I will, by and bye
write something to you.

Christ has said that he who had faith in him will be
saved; that he who confesses him, he will he acknowl-

Christ has said that he who had faith in him will be saved, that he who confesses him, he will be acknowledge before his Father. We cannot confess or believe in Christ without knowing him. How can we know him but by reading the Bible? On whatever side we cast our observation, we discover the necessity of reading the Bible.

There is an objection made by the Pope to hible-reading, viz. That the Popula cannot be the Pope to hible-

There is an objection made by the Pope to hible reading, viz. That the Poople cannot understand that book. Do not this injustice to the Poople. The Bible was not written exclusively for Popes and Cardinals and Jesuits and Clergy—but for all the people. Not for the learned merely, but for the simple and the fools. It is a calumny for Popery to say that the People do not understand the Bible. This calumny is attered merely to perpetuate the degradation of the Poople.

The Bible is she nourishment of the soul. Let every one earn his own bread, and not beg it by begging from the Frians and Priests, asking them as a charry to put into your mouth a spoomful of pap out of their convents. It is absured for the Jesuits to pretend that the People must study the Bible only with their assistance. No one can guarantee us before God—our ignorance will be at our own door. No Jesuit in the hour of need can save us—our obedience to them will prove our ruin.

will be at our own door. No Jesuit in the hour of need can save us—our obschience to them will prove our ruin. De you think that the priests study the Rible! Out of one hundred priests, hardly thirty have a Rible, out of this thirty, only due read it, and only one studies it. Therefore, study the Rible vourself, and do not leave it for another to do for you. Study the Rible to check the priest. Paul tells us to examine and investigate, and only to accept the teaching of such as preach the true Gospel. Had the Pope is thay, hible in hand, controlled the preaching of the priests, our terrible abuses would never have existed.

never have existed.

But another difficulty is raised—the Bible is obscure. But another difficulty is raised—the Rible is obscure. That is another calumny; it is only difficult in some passages. In general, Scripture is clear; if there be any part difficult se comprehend, that is the province of the Hely Sparit to make clear to the inquiring mind, it is profising to say that it is not intelligible. Paul wrote for all men, whether learned or unlearned intelligent or stepid. Peter speke of God's word as lightning. This he would not have done if it had been intended that it should not have done if it had been intended that it should not be read. Heresies did not some just the Clurch through blocksmiths, tinkers.

tended that it should not be read. Heresies did not come into the Church through blacksmiths, tinkers, sallors, scullerymaids. No not Heresies came into the Church through Popes, Cardinals, Doctors of Divinity, men of elevated minds, from Valentine down to the present day. Prohibit Bible-reading rather among the present day. Prohibit Bible-reading rather among the present—they invented heresies.

If some things are above our intelligence, the insign part is intelligible to us. This is very clear—He who believes and is begined shall be sared. The four Evangelists is what we want. The rest of the New Testsment is an illustration of the Evangelists—the seed sown by Christ developed. With this book in my hand dery all Reme.

ment is an approximately with this book in my nand I defy all Reme.

It is written in the Word of God that whoever adds to or takes from this Bible one lots, will have all the curses mentioned in the book. Now, the Pope has added to and taken from the words of the book, and I call down on his bead the whole vengeance of God's

word.

There are three epochs of Revelation: Incipient,
Prophetic, Complete. The first, Incipient and incomplete, was for Moses—hmited to some knowledge
of God.

The second is Prophetic—more complete but not per-fect. This Christ has come to finish. It was not on His first mission that he contemplated the completion, but on his second advect. He declared that we could not bear the knowledge of many things now; what is ne-

The complete is when we know God with all

The complete is when we know God with all knowledge.

Moses and Elias appeared to Christ in the Transfiguration—that was a sign of the future glorification. In the complete epoch no transgression will exist, and all prophesy will have been accomplished. Christ came meek and suffered. He will next come as a conquerer—tot to condemn some to eternal fire and others to eternal one to the suffered of the suffered of

Councils have no legislative faculties—they can give no new dogmas—they can neither add to nor take from the word of God. In what passage of the Bible do all theologians agree—or do all traditions agree! There-fore I stand by the Bible as the Holy Ghoet gives me a

necicutious determination. The Paputa say that having a Pope they cannot err if Conscientious descrimination.

The Papats say that having a Pope they cannot err if they follow him. Indeed. Do Popes never err in matters of Paith, Look at the schisms of Popes. Three Popes and four Popes at the same time, each having different councils and different kings for partisans. Of these Popes which was the Infallible one, and which of them faithfully interpreted the Bible. Wherein does the sanctity of Pope's consist Look at the Xth century. Boromeo (Cardinal and Samt) has said of the Popes that they dishonored humanity. Among many instances let us take Formoro, who raised himself by blood to the Papal throne. Then Stephen, who was wading through blood and crimes to the Papal throne, exhumed the dead Popel Formoso, and draping him in his robes, with the council around him, questioned him, and receiving no answer cut of three ingers from his hand and cast his body into the Tiber. Then we have John and others discolute adulterers, incestious assassins, down to the drunken Gregory XVI drinking blood with his champagne, and the apostate Pio IX. What interpreters of the Bible!

Which will you have, Bible or Pope ! Recollect the Which will you have, Bible or Pope! Recollect the Judas of Italy—who biessed Italy and handed her over to Austria—Butcher! Calumnistor of our women who nobly devoted themselves to attend the wounded in the hospitals—those patriots who were wounded by the seldiery invoked by the Pope. Let who will, obey the Pope, but let him renounce the name of Italian.

Popes are the chief enemies of our liberty; therefore whatever the Pope tells us to do, we should not do, and what he tells us not to do, we should not do, and what he tells us not to do, we should do. The Pope prohibits our reading the Bible, therefore we should carefully read it.

Certain learned men say that Scripture is contrary to science. In the hands of the Pope it is contrary to science; in our hands it is a book of progress. The Bible is the account of the creation of God—creation was not made for the Bible, but the Bible for creation. When an inspired propiet spoke, if he was a shepherd,

was not made for the Rible, but the Bible for creation. When an inspired prophet spoke, if he was a shepherd, he spoke as a shepherd—if a countryman, he spoke as a countryman—if a courtier, he spoke as a country would speak. Materiality, therefore, was in a measure added to inspiration. Joshua said to the sun—stand still—because the belief of that time was that the sun moved, and the earth stood still. Galileo would have said—stop

It is now generally conceded that the seven days men-oned in Genesis mean seven excels. Notice

It is now generally conceded that the seven days men-tioned in Genesis mean seven epochs, Nothing is con-trary to science in the Bible. Above all let us be Ciristians—I am quite tranquit.

I have not abandoned Rome from revenge, but from reflection and calm reaconing. We wantno St Andrew, nor St Patrick, (laughter) nor Madonnas, pilgrimages, rosaries, relies, &c., but pure Gospel: that in Faith in Christ—Charity—and Justice in all things and to all per-

Christ—Charity—and Justice in all things and to all persons.

So long as Popery exists we must be slaves. Let us lay the axe to the roots of the cerl, and she Church will no longer be overshadowed by this poisonous tree.

We want a translation of the Bible more popular than that of Deodati. Popes call the Bible more popular than that of Drootstant version is different from the Papal version. Then why not show where the discrepancies exist. They have been often challenged to do this, but they set up a cry of Heretic as their only answer. The war of the Pope is not against the fible Societies—it is against the fible itself. Let us hope that in Sardinia the law will soon be altered, for there it is a crime to read the Bible, although the Constitution gives the people liberty of conscience.

## A Card-To the Public.

The undersigned are citizens of "Modern Times." Long Island, two hours' ride from New-York, upon the Long Island Railroad. We take this method of informing our fellow-citizens, who are desirous of bettering their condition in life by escaping from hosbettering their condition in the by secaping from non-tile competition, and obtaining and retaining for them-selves the full results of their own labor, that an oppor-tunity is presented at this point, such as we believe ex-ists nowhere else. Several philanthropic gentlemen having secured for the purpose, between seven and eight hundred acres of land at the center of Long Island, the "garden of New York," invited the undersigned and others to commence a settlement upon it. We have been during the past year residents here, and already experience great benefits from our location and the principles which have governed the settlement. We foresee far greater benefits with the increase of numbers. The object of the settlement is to furnish as opportunity to exchange labor equitably (bringing up the labor of women to the same prices as that of men, etc.,) judgment impelling them to it. No conditions whateve are imposed except that the candidate for settlemen

are imposed except that the candidate for settlement shall receive an invitation to become a citizen after forming the acquaintance of parties on the ground, by letter or visit; in any way, in one by which they can be satisfied that he is a fitting person for such an enterprise.

The spring is just now opening. It is the best time of the year, for those who intend building, to make their arrangements. A broad and ample domain is secured, to be entered upon and possessed by laboring men and women who desire to schieve Independence, and numerous social advantages nowhere else to be had. This domain is effered to them as no other lands upon which a town is to be built were ever offered, that is, without a dollar of profit or enhanced price above their prime cost as wild lands. Hence a lot the size of an ordinary city lot, such as is sold in villages not much larger than Modern Times is already, for from \$50 to \$500, is sold here to the settler at a price between \$150 and \$2. An Modern Times is already, for from \$50 to \$500, is sold here to the settler at a price between \$15g and \$2. An entire acre costs about \$22. The limit on each settler above which he cannot buy is three acres. The land is excellent for gardening purposes and small agriculture—a kind, light and pleasant loanny soil, free from mud, dust and sand. These lands are secured to be taken up upon these terms for about three years yet longer. Those who come the present season will of course secure the more central and valuable locations. There are no intervening lots or acres reserved for speculation. Everything is bona fide for the exclusive benefit of the settlers, and for the building of a large town, or "Fourly Village," upon just and reciprocal principles. There is no combination or association, but certain cooperative advantages offered, which, as above saided, persons are free to accept or reject. The settlers on

operative airvantages onered, which, as above sames, persons are free to accept or reject. The settlers on the ground at the opening of this spring, all comfortably housed, and beginning to establish various trades and branches of business, are about seventy. It is expected they will number by hundreds before the fall. There specified in a card. The vicinity of the largest market in the country is of great importance as respects selling the produce of the lend and the workshop. The elimate is salubrious and delightful. Persons desirous of joining us should first persue the books and make a study of them. Then a letter addressed to either one of us, or to Josiah Warren, at this place, and to Mr. Andrews, No. 49 Dev st., New York, will be cheerfully asswered, and additional information given. We have not, and no one has, a dollar of pecuniary interest in apreading this information, other than that which every settler will have on his arrival here. We request, therefore, all editors and others who are interested in industrial reform to assist us in making known the above industrial reform to assist us in making known the above

R. COLRT GRAY, Into Comprehensional Faster, Bossion, N. J. WILLIAM METCALF, Into merchant, Brocklyn, N. Y. S. E. W.W. E. Inc. Comprehension Faster, Souther age, Man. F. BUWLES has Luversaled Puris. LFLAND, Photographic Reporter

THE GILDERS.-The Gilders held another meeting at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel on Saturday evening relative to the contemplated demand for as increase of wages. The wages paid in most of the shops is 18 cents per hour. In a few shops but one shilling. Twenty cents per hour is desired. There was some difference of opinion among those present, and considerable discussion ensued. Some of them thought that they ought to have a fund to sustain a strike before it was made. Finally, the following resolution was almost unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we demand, after Monday marning, at the rate of 30 cents per hour. A motion to reconsider this resolution was lost. A Committee of three was resolved upon to draw up resolutions and send a copy to each shop, and know

who is willing to strike on Monday. The screeting

then adjourned.

The Presbytery of New-York meets at Rev. Dr. Alexander's Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Nineteenth at, on the evening of the 18th inst. Rev. Charles K. Imbrie of Jersey City, will deliver a sermon. NEW-MEXICO

We have received The Santa Fé Gazette to Feb. 26th, from which we take the following intelli-

Gov. Lane will leave this city on Monday next Sob inst, on a visit of exploration and observation down the country. One or two gentlemen of this city will accompany him. He purposes to go as far south se El Paso, and then strike north-westwardly back again, taking the copper mines and the Navajo country. This trip will give him the concluding insight into the geographical history and position of our Territory, and will be very beneficial to our people. We have no fear but that Gov. Lane will make a correct and just report of his proceedings at Washington. He purposes to be absect about two months.

The Independence mail, under charge of Mr. Jones, arrored on Friday morning. We learn the trip

Jones, arrived on Friday morning. We learn the trip was a plessant one, and the roads were in good condi-tion until they reached Fort Union, where they unt a heavy fall of anow, which detained the party somewhat

The gold mines and Placieres distance only about forty miles from this city, and from which such large sums of gold have been extracted in past years, still contain inexhaustible stores of weath, and we be-lieve in only requires the application of Crushing and Washing Machines, such as are in use in the gold region of California to insure a profit equal to that obtained in that country, especially when we consider the great dif-ference in the price of labor there and in New Mexico. to those of California, consists in the seasons. Not a day may be lost in New-Mexico, throughout the entire

day may be lost in New-Mexico, inroughout the chairs year, all is sunshine and health, giving strength and vigor to the constitution of man, such as is known to but few other countries in the world.

We have also in New Mexico some very flattering prospects for silver mines; those lately discovered near El Paso, and that are now being partially worked by Mr.

El Paro, and that are now being partially worked by Mr.
Hugh Stephens, and others of that city, present great inducements for the investment of capital, with almost a
certainty of a rich return.
In connection with these advantages, and others that
might be named in favor of our Territory, is that of its
occupying a position that must make it the proper location for the great National Rull Road that is to bind together the two extremes of the American Continent.
It may be recognised as stranger that the Compressional It may be regarded as strange that the Congressions Designate from New Mexico should suffer the Heads Designate from New Mickico anomal surfer that the Departments at Washington to remain in such ignorance of our T-rritory, as is evident by the Report of the Secretary of War, but with those who know the gentleman it will not be surprising he has not thought it a part of his duty at Washington to represent the true condition of New Mexico.

The following is from the correspondence of

The Missouri Republican:
ALEUQUERQUE, NEW-MEXICO, Feb. 20, 1853.
Your favor by last mail was received, and I am giad to see that our berritory is receiving some not-ice in the States—not, however, for what it is, but what it may be—from the fact that it may furnish ends to meet the wisher and interests of our western (or to us east-

rn) brethren. The Pacific Railroad must pass through New Mexico The Pacific Railroad must pass through New Mexico, and consequently must have a branch from the main trunk to Independence. That main trunk will have a branch through Arkansas and connect with the Railroad at Memphise it will also connect with New-Orleans and Mobile, south. The road from St. Louis to Independence forms a link connecting with all the eastern roads. It is an undisputed fact that from the western borders of Miscouri and Arkansas, no obstacle whatever present the energy roads. the difficulty. Through New Mexico, as far weet as Fort Defiance there can be no doubt of its practicability, from Fort Defiance, or its vicinity, for a distance of 250 to 300 miles, there is an extent of country which has not been explored by any officer of the United States, and of which nothing is known, save the reports of the trappers and Mexicans who have passed over the country, and from their accounts no obstacle prevents the construction.

Four Union, N. M., Feb. 27, 1853.

FORT UNION, N. M., Feb. 27, 1853. An Incident lately occurred at this post which

An Incident lately occurred at this post which is likely to be represented in the States in very false and exaggrated colors. As I am anxious that the army should tot suffer in the estimation of good citizens from false statements made in reference to it. I take the liberty of recounting to you the facts in the case referred to.

You are aware that Fort Union is the depôt of the supplies for the army of this Territory. A gang of thieves, whicky sellers, and abandoned women, have, from the time of its establishment, infested the rocks and fixed themselves at other points in the vicinity of the post. The civil autherities have endeavored in vain to abate these nubances. Despite of their efforts, the soldiers were induced to plander the public property to the amount of thousands of dollars, for the purpose of buying whisky and gratifying their passions—and drunkenness increased. At length the commander of the department established a reserve of eight miles square, and gave orders that no citizen should be suffered to settle on it—that every person attempting to do so should be reard the Legislamre of the Territory passed an act moved; puntishing all least women, pursuing their profession, with thirty stripes, after having their guilt proclaimed by a town order, and then to be bound out to hard labor for three months, with a chain around their ankies.

Well, in pursuance of the above order, several whisky sellers and prostitutes were at different times arrested,

Well, in purenance of the above order, several whisk sellers and prestitutes were at different times arrested confined, then put off the reserve and advised not to reconfined, then put of the reserve and savised not to re-turn. A variety of gentle means were tried with them, but to no purpose. At length a party of Mexicans (men-and two women) were arrested in a den in the rocks, where they were selling liquor to the soldiers and do-bauching them. They were confined for one night in the guard house, and the next day the men were prop-erly punished and the women had their hair cropped, received ten light blows on their backs, over their clastes and were drummed out of the camp. The rem-ciation and were drummed out of the camp. The remclothes, and were drummed out of the camp, edy has been effectual. This description of wo this yes have been rather scarce about the post

minir, from motives of personal hatred against on-the parties concerned, and to gain notoriety. It with the utmost difficulty the editor of The Gasette v nduced to publish it, and, since he has become ac-mainted with the facts, he has not ceased to regret that

formed by a respectable gentleman from Santa Fé, that no person of consideration in the town would have signed or published this state ment.

In consequence of the plandering at this past, there is a deficiency in many articles of clothing, with which the men should be supplied, and of about six thousand pounds of signar, which will have to be procured before the trains come out. The departments too, are without money. And now, after Col. Summer has refused drafts to merchants, who were compelled to hauf in thousands of dellars, he is forced to make a demand on Government to wagon the money back to the Territory.

The Apaches have been plundering on the Rio Absjo, more or lose, all the winter. Capt. Steele, from Fort Conrad, lately pursued a party, killed and wounded several of their number, and retook the stock which the Indians were driving ed. It is supposed that this may

## ndians were driving eff. It is supposed that this may Appointments by the President In and with the advice and consent of the Senate

Collectors, R. B. Willis, District of Oxford, Maryland, vice John B. Willis, District of Oxford, Maryland, vice John H. Allen, removed.

James G. Dell, District of St. Johns, Florida, vice Isaiah D. Harr, removed.

Henry A. Schooleraft, District of Sacramento, California, vice Jesse S. Hambleton, removed.

Surrepore.

Reuben C. Hale, District of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, vice Wm. E. Norris, whose commission has exceeded.

Charles Parker, at Snow Hill, Maryland, vice George

V. P. Smith, removed.
William H. Brown, at Llewellensburgh, Maryland,
oe John Blackistone, removed.
Andrew J. Pannell, at Wheeling, Virginia, vice Eli E. wearingen removed. Peter W. Randle, at Alten, Illinois.

Morskel.

Elias E. Blackbourne, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, in place of John T. Myrick, removed.

Austin Brooks, Quincy, Illinois. Peter Sweat, Peoria, Illinois. Peter Sweat, Peoria, Illinota, Isaac R. Diller Springfield, Illinota, James B. Allen, Fast Boston, Massachusene, Jehn M. Brown, Sandusky, Ohio. F. J. Zimmerman, Mount Versen, Ohio. William H. De Yoe, Kalamazoo, Michigan, Robert H. Glass, Lynchburg, Virgula, Thomas P. Goodhne, Lowell, Massachusetts. George Bowers, Nasbus, New Hampshire, David Small, York, Pennsylvania. Augustus Gassacwy, Annapolis, Maryland. Bichard Elward, Natchez, Musiacippi. William B. Pryor, Vicksburg, Massachppi. William B. Pryor, Vicksburg, Massachppi.

Miscellangua:
Benjamin P. Jett, to be Register of the Land Office at
Vashington Arkansas, vice William H. Etter, removed,
Charles B. Müchell, to be receiver of public moneys
I Washington, Arkansas, vice B. F. Hempstead, re igned.

Russell Rishop, to be receiver of public moneys at

enessee, Michigan. Andreas Pico, of California, to be receiver of public meneys at Los Angeles, California.

Wilfiam A. J. Sparks, of Illinois, to be receiver of sublic meneys at Edwardsville, Elinois.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- An inquest was yester

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was yested by held state New-York Hospital upon the body of Peo Nostram, Is years of age, whose death was caused by the reservoire in accidentally falling through the hatchway of the building No. 12 Frankfort-st. on Saturday afternoon it appears that the deceased was employed in the book binding establishment of Mesers. Great & Mallean at the above number, and while looking out of a fifth story wis dow, he stepped back is addenly and one of his feet cam upon the edge of the hatchway, causing him to lose the balance and he fell to the first floor. He was immediated taken to the New York Hospital, where he died soon after height admitted. The Jury rendered a vendent of Accidenta Death. The deceased lived with his parents in the Second av., agest Twanty-seventh-et.

EUROPE

Napoleon and the Pope-Partition of Turkey Feeling in Austrian I taly and Hangary. hors of the S. I. Tribuse LONDON, Priday, March 18, 1853.

While Napoleon III remonstrates with Austria on the confiscation of the property of the Milanese noblemen who had emigrated to Sar-dinia, the Emperor Francis Joseph, instead of replying by pointing to the confiscation of the Orleans' property, clearly signifies to the Pope that he, the legitimate head of an imperial house more ancient than that of any Bonaparte, claims to be crowned before any other candidate is to enjoy this privilege. Whether the "nephew of his uncle" is much disappointed at this step, may justly be doubted, as it is gen-erally thought that he is glad of any opportuni-ty to follow the example of Napoleon I. and if his Holiness does not willingly comply with his desire, he will find means to occupy him in a way much less pleasant than the coronation at Paris. Meanwhile, Austria continues to exchange notes with Switzerland by no means of a friendly character. A correspondent from Vienna states that these claims are supported by fresh supplies of Austrian troops marching toward the frontiers of Ticino, and that Austria is determined to occupy that canton. And what will France say to this? A French goverumental paper thus answers the question: " If Austria occupies Ticino, we shall occupy Gene-va." We see how the English principle of noninterference is carried out on the continent of

The advocates of peace, and the organs of the absolutist powers, are anxious to convince the public that with the evacuation of Montenegro the main point of difficulty has been settled in the East, and that the question of the holy shrines will be soon be solved in a peaceable way between the parties concerned. day evening, however, it was whispered in fashionable circles, and to-day we see it confirmed in The Morning Advertiser and some other papers, that the English fleet has been ordered into the Archipelago. It is remarkable that The Times does not hint at this fact, and this circumstance makes it doubted by many. Yet on the other hand, we cannot now pass over in silence a memorial of the 10th of February. 1850, recently published in the Augsburg Allge

1850, recently published in the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung, and styled by that paper "The Greek Scheme of 1853." It says:

"The boundary lines are drawn, European Turkey is simply to be divided into two parts, by a line from Widdin to the Gulf of Canais, from north to south, and by another line from Salonies to a point between Durazzo and Cape Linguotta. Austria gets the parts mainly settled by llyric Schwonians, viz: Rosnia, the Herzegowina, Turk ish Croatia, Servia, the whole of Albasia and Macedonia. Russia is to possess Constantineple, Moldavia and Wallachia, Bolgaria, and the parts of Rournella not falling to the share of Austria by this division. Each of these two parts is calculated to have about 7,000,000 of Inhabitants."

The memorial further points out as leading principles in this partition of the Turkish Em-

principles in this partition of the Turkish Em-pire: the great mission of Russia, to strength en the conservative elements of Europe: a new construction of Austria, and the centralization of its powers; a security against the revolution-ary elements of Poland, Hungary, and Italy; a guarantee against the tdeas of German Unity, and favoring a great Austro-Germany, by means of the Austrian-German Zolleinigung (Customs-League:) and finally a guarantee against the realization of the scheme of a Magyr-Wal-lachian Confederation, to extend to the Black

In Italy and Hungary, the state of excitement and terror continues. No one retires to rest without the apprehension that he likewise may be roused from his sleep by the agents of arbitrary despotism, to be dragged to prison. The panic by which the military rulers are seized is so great that in Italy no Austrian officer ventures into the street without an escort while at Olmütz itself-in 1848 the place of refuge of the Imperial family—it has been found necessary to protect the sentries by strong rails from the ill-feeling of the people.

London, Friday, March 18, 1833.
Parliament will adjourn to-day, for the Easter recess, until April 14th.

In a former letter I reported, according to a generally accredited rumor, that Libeny's wife had been flogged by the Austrians at Pesth. I have since ascertained that he was never married, and likewise that the story circulated in the English press, saying that he had atill treated by the Austrians, is wholly unfounded. He acted exclusively under the influence of political motives, and retained to the last hour firm and heroic demeanor.

You will, ere this, have received with the English papers the reply of Kossuth to Maz-zini's declaration. For my part, I am of opinion that Kossuth has only made a bad case still worse. The contradictions in his first and his last declaration are so palpable that I need not insist on urging them here. Besides, there is a repulsive heterogeneousness in the language of the two documents, the former being written in the Oriental hyperbolics of the Prophet, and the latter in the casuistic pleading style of a

Mazzini's friends affirm now, to a man, that the Milanese insurrection was forced upon him and his associates by circumstances which it was beyond his power to control. But, on oue side, it belongs to the very nature of conspiracies to be driven to a premature outbreak, either by treasen or by accidents. On the other side, if you cry, during three years, action, action, action-if your entire revolutionary vo cabulary be exhausted by the one word " Insurrection." you cannot expect to hold sufficient authority for dictating, at any given moment: there shall be no insurrection. Be this as it may, Austrian brutality has turned the Milaness failure into the real commencement of a na-tional revolution. Hear, for instance, the wellinformed organ of Lord Palmerston, The Mora-

ing Post, of to-day:

"The people of Napies wait for a movement which is sure to take place in the Austrian Empire. Then, the whole of Italy, from the frontiers of Piedmout to Sielly, will be in revolt, and and disasters will follow. The Italian troops will disband—the so-called Swiss soldiers recruited from the revolution of 1848, will not save the sovereions of Italy. An impossible republic awaits Italy. That will assuredly be the next set of the drams which began in 1848. Diplomacy has exhausted all its power for the princes of Italy.

Anyelio Saffi, who, countersioned Mazzini's

Aurelio Saffi, who countersigned Mazzini' proclamation, and who made a tour through Italy before the outbreak, avows, in a letter ad-dressed to The Daily News, that "the upper classes were sunk in listless indifference despair, and that it was the "people of Miout direction to their own instincts, preserved their faith in the destiny of their country, in the face of the despotism of Austrian Proconsuls and the judicial assassinations of military commissions, and had unanimously made ready for vengeance."

Now, it is a great progress of the Mazzini

party to have at last convinced themselves that, even in the case of national insurrections against foreign despotism, there exists such a thing as class-distinctions, and that it is not the upper classes which must be looked to for a revolutionary movement in modern times. Perhaps they will go a step further and come to understanding that they have to seriously occupy themselves with the material condition of the Italian country population, if they expect to find an echo to their "Dio e popolo." On a future occasion I intend to dwell on the material circumstances in which by far the greater portion of the rural inhabitants of that country are placed, and which have made them till now, if not reactionary, at least indifferent to the na-

if not reactionary, tional struggle of Italy. Two thousand copies of a pamphlet which I published some time ago at Basle, entitled Revelations on the Trial of the Communista at Cologne," (Enthüllungen über den Cölner

Communisten-Prozess) have been seized at the Baden frontier and burned, on the request of the Prussian Government. According to the new Press Law imposed on the Swiss Bund by the Continental Powers, the publisher, Mr. Schablitz, his son, and the printer will be per-secuted by the Basle Government, which has already confiscated a number of copies still in possession of the publisher. This will be the first trial of this kind in Switzerland, and the affair has become already a matter of controver-sy between the Radicals and the Conservative party. How anxious the Prussian Government to conceal its infamies during the Cologue trial from publicity, you may infer from the fact that the Minister of the Exterior has issued or-ders for the seizure (Fahndebriefe) of the pamphlet wherever it should appear, but does not even dare to call it by its title. In order to mislead the public, he gives as its name " A Theory of Communism," while it contains no thing but revelations of the Prussian state mysteries.

The only "progress" made in official Ger many since the year 1848, is the conclusion of the Austro Prussian Commercial Treety—« » core! That Treaty is surrounded with so many clausulae, retrenched behind so many exceptions, and reserves so many chief questions to the future adjustment of yet unborn commis-sions, while the actual diminution in the tariffs is so small, that it amounts to a mere aspiration towards a real Commercial Union of Gor-many, and is, practically speaking, utterly insigmany, and is, practically speaking, utterly insig-nificant. The most striking feature of the Treaty is the victory Austria has again won over Prussia. This perfidious, this base, this cowardly, this vacillating sham-power, has bowed again before its more boutal, but more straightermand rivel. straightforward rival. Not only has Austria forced a treaty on Prussia which the latter was most unwilling to accept, but Prussia has been compelled to renew the old Zoll-Verein with the old tariff, or to promise not to change, for twelve years, anything in her Commercial policy without the unanimous consent of the minor Zoll-Verein States i. e., without the permission of Austria(the South-German States being not only politically, but also commer-cially, the vassals of Austria, or the amagonists of Prussia.) Since the restoration of "Divine Power," Prussia has marched from degradation to degradation. Her king, "a wise man in his times," appears to think that his people may derive a comforting compensation in the infernal despotism they are subject to from the debasement their Government has to suffer abroad.

The refugee-question is not settled yet. The ssmi-official Oestreichische Correspondent con-tradicts the statement, that Austria had addressed at this moment a fresh note to the English Government, because "recent events having shown that Lord Palmerston has recovered his influence, the Imperial Government could not expose its dignity to a certain check." I have written you before on Palmerston's declaration in the House of Commons. From the English papers you know the philo Austrian declaration of Aberdeen in the House of Lorda, that the English Government would make itself the spy and Attorney-General of Austria. Palmerston's journal now remarks on the observation of his colleague.

"Even on the modified concession which Lord Abereen appears inclined to make, we cannot say that we look with much confidence to success.

No one will dare to propose to a British Government to attempt its conversion into an engine of foreign police

attempt its conversion into an engine of foreign police and a political man trap."
You see what good understanding there is in the councils of the Methusalem uninstry, between antiquated imbecility and liberal energy. In the whole London press there was a unani-mous cry of indignation against Aberdeen and the House of Lords, with one base exception, that of

The Times newspaper.
The Times, you will remember, commenced by denouncing the refugees and inviting the For-eign Powers to ask for their expulsion. Then, having ascertained that a renewal of the Alice Bill would be refused with scorn to the Ministry in the House of Commons, it at once overflowed with rhetorically framed descriptions of the sacrifice it was ready to make—oh dear!—for the preservation of the right of asylum. Finally, after the amiable conversation between my Lords of the Upper House, it revenged it-self on its own high-sounding civism, with the following angry explosion in its leading article

of March 5th:
"It is believed in many parts of the Cabinet that we delight in this country of a menageris of refugees—fero-cious characters of all nations, and fit for all crimes.

Do these foreign writers who denouce the presence of their own outhweed countrymen in Englant, suppose their own outlawed countrymen in England, suppose that the existence of a refugee in this country is an en-viable fater. Let them be undoceived. This wratched class of beings live, for the most part, in squalid poverty, sating the sail of the stranger, when they can get it, mak, as it were, beneath the torbid waves of this vast mater-polis.... Their punishment is exile in its harshest form."

As to the last point, The Times is right; En gland is a delightful country to live out of.

In the "heaven of Mars" Dante meets with his ancestor, Cacciaguida de Elisei, who predicte to him his approaching exile from Florence in

these words Il pane altrui, e come duro calle Lo scender seil salir per d'altrui scale,'

"Thou shalt prove how salt the savour is Of others bread, how hard the passage, To descend and climb by others' stairs." Happy Dante, another "being of that wretch ed class called political refugees," whom his chemies could not threaten with the misery of a Times, leader! Happier "Times," that es-

caped a "reserved seat" in his "Inferno!"

If the refugees eat the salt of the stranger, as The Times says, getting it at strange prices too, which it forgot to say, is The Times itself not feeding on the strangers' flesh and blood? How many leaders and how many pounds have its anonymous Pythias not made out of French revolutions, German insurrections, Italian out lades, of Austrian gallows, of confiscated heads and beheaded property! Unhappy Times, if there were no "ferocious characters" on the Continent, if it were to grow older day by day on the coarse food of Smithfield Market, Let don chimney smoke, dirt, ferocious cabmen, the six bridges of the Thames, intermural interments, pestilential church yards, filthy drink-water, railway accidents, crippled pint and quart botties, and other interesting topics, which form its regular stock-in-trade, in the intervals of con-tinental duliness. The Times is unchanged since the spech when it called upon the British Government to marder Napoleon I. "Is it considered," it said, in its number of July 8, 1815, "what effect the knowledge of his being in existence must necessarily have on the dis-affected in every part of Europe? They will think, and think with truth, that the allied sovereigns are afraid to touch the life of a man who has so many adherents and admirers." It is still the same paper which preached the cru-sade against the United States of America:

No peace should be made with America, until that isoberous example of sugariful democratic rebellion has seen done away."

In The Times editorial office there are no

"ferociosa" continental characters. Quite the contrary There is, for example, a poor little man, a Prussian named Otto con Wenckstern, man, a Prissian named Outo to Wencksters, once editor of a little German newspaper, afterward sunk in Switzerland, in squalld poverty, appealing to the pockets of Freiligrath and other refugees, and lastly finding himself at the same time in the service of the Prussian Ambassador in London—the far-famed Busses and an integral member of the Printing House-square oracle. There are more such conciliatory continental characters in The Times Office, forming the connecting link between the Continental Police and the leading journal of

The liberty of the Press in England is exer plified by the following case: At the Bow at.
Police Office, in London, Mr. E. Truelove, of
the Strand, appeared on an information laid at.
the instance of the Commissioners of Injand.